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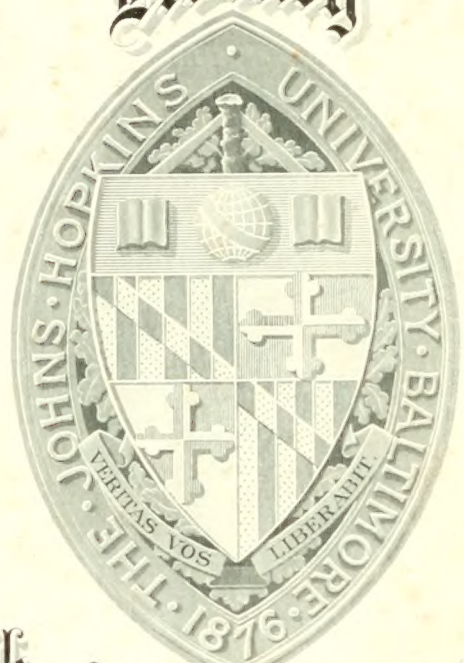

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Ἀνά and Κατά
in Composition and with Case.

J. W. Kern.

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Ἀνά and Κατά in Composition and with Case.

In the way of cataloguing and explaining special meanings and constructions in particular writers much has been done to make clear the uses of ἀνά and κατά as employed with case. Notable among works of this character are F. Spitzner's dissertation De Vi et Usu Praepositionum ANA et KATA apud Homerum, and G. Hermann's Epistola ad F. Spitznerum in Opusc. 5. 41; Sobolewski: De Praepositionum Usu Aristophaneo; Lutz: Die Präpositionen bei den attischen Rednern. Further may be mentioned a discussion, based on the work of Hermann referred to, by J. B. Burg of the difference in meaning between ἀνά c. accusative and κατά c. accusative in his edition of the Isthmian Odes of Pindar, Append. H.

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The present paper necessarily includes much that has been treated more in detail by the writers mentioned, but its main purpose is quite distinct, for while they are for the most part concerned with individual writers and solely with the consideration of the forms and meaning of the prepositions in relation to cases, and with the determination of the force of prepositional expressions, it endeavors:

1. to deal with the syntactically formed compounds of ἀνά and κατά, in so far as the meaning of the simple verbs is affected by the composition;
2. to account for the practical exclusion of ἀνά as preposition from the language of prose;
3. to trace the connection in behavior of ἀνά and κατά as prepositions with the accusative and as verbal prefixes.

4. to explain the genitive with κατά-parathetic Compounds.

In two respects, at least, the mode of treating the subject is open to the charge of arbitrariness. first, with regard to the extent of the field from which the material was drawn. Naturally, in a question like this, the beginning should be made with the earliest monuments of the literature the Homeric Poems, but the perplexing question was, where to fix the downward limit. Greek subsequent to that of the classical period offers many interesting examples, but they could not be considered of equal weight and importance with those of the earlier time; moreover, the mass would have been far too great for a paper of limited extent. this objection will be felt and raised, if at all,

chiefly in connection with the treatment of the compounds, of which any example later than the latest of the Attic Orators was excluded. For instance it did not seem fair or reasonable to match ἀνευρίσκειν of Sophocles with καθευρίσκειν of Lucian. Second, in the arrangement of the material of the compounds there was often difficulty, both as regarded the place which a given compound as a whole should occupy in the classification and as regarded the special force that the prefix had in the combination; and here it will often be found that more than one view of the case is possible. For example it is not difficult to decide that a compound like ἀναβαίνειν, καταβαίνειν belongs, at least in the main, to the

class of physical compounds, and that the simple verb, which is colorless as regards direction, receives its special quality through the medium of the prefix, but how shall a pair like ἀναβύσσειν, καταβύσσειν be treated and [illegible]?
In the first place, the simple is capable of both literal and figurative sense, so that if the compounded pair be classed rigidly according to one of these senses, the other sense so far as it exists is violated. In such a case preponderance of usage appears to be the only guide, and in the classification the effort has been made to follow this principle. Further, as regards the bearing of the prefix. βύσσειν, inasfar as it contains the notion of 'chill' or of anything whatsoever that is [illegible]

or injurious, this giving a stream with which the force of ἀνά cannot unite, but to which it must run contrary. According then as the predominant sense of ὑπέρ in a given case, is that of elevation or depression, either of which it may be the combination of ἀνά with it will represent a union or an opposition of forces. In the case of the κατά- compound of the same verb, the sense of the simple is merely maintained and intensified by the onward impulse of the prefix, pointing to the resultant of the action. In the following classified lists of the compounds every effort has been made to avoid error in placing the individual words, whether as regards the distinction of physical and metaphorical action, or in the

determination of the sense that fixed a word in some particular sub-class, but, as remarked, the lines cross, and it would be strange indeed if they have in all cases been clearly separated. The classification is in three divisions and includes:

1. Compounds of ἀνά by the side of which no compounds of κατά exist.
2. Compounds of κατά to which there are no compounds of ἀνά corresponding.
3. ἀνά- compounds and κατά- compounds of the same verb.

As the object in view in making the classification is to present as clearly as may be the correspondence between prefixal and prepositional usage, such as this correspondence appears to be closest in case of the two first classes, these are given in great fulness,

arranged in groups, according as the simples corresponding seem to be connected by a common notion. From the Third class only such selections were made as appeared to be sufficient for the purpose of illustration. In all the classes of compounds the physical side is presented first, then the metaphorical, in as much as that is the natural order of development, and in the discussion of prepositional usage the same order is observed. In almost all cases the citation of the compound form is followed immediately by that of the simple, in some instances even though the occurrence of the latter be late only, but the simple is always drawn from as early source, if possible, in general from the earliest,

with the limitation of course that the correspondence of physical sense to physical and of metaphorical to metaphorical is preserved in the citations as far as possible. The second reference in every case cites the simple, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Ground already prepared.

I. Compounds of ἀνά by the side of which no compounds of κατά exist.

1. Physical.

Growth.

ἀναβλαστάνειν Plat. Legg. 845 D: Thuc. 3.26.

ἀναθηλεῖν Il. 1.326: Od. 5.73.

ἀναφύειν Hdt. 4.58: Od. 7.128.

Search.

ἀναδιφᾶν Cratin. Ἀρχ. 2: Il. 16.747.

ἀναζητεῖν Dem. 58.28: Il. 14.258.

ἀναθρεῖν Eur. Hec. 808: Soph. O.C. 252.

ἀνερευνᾶν Plat. Phaed. 63A: Il. 18 [illegible]

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ἀνιχνεύειν Il. 22. 192: Eur. Cycl. 130.

Sound.

ἀναβορβορύζειν Ar. Eccl 733: Hesych.

ἀναβρυάζειν Ar. Eq. 602:

ἀναβρυχᾶσθαι Plat. Phaed. 117 D: Soph. Aj. 322.

ἀναρρύζειν Ar. Nub. 945: Ar. Pl. 454.

ἀνακαγχάζειν Plat. Rep. 337A Ar. Eccl. 849.

ἀνακλάζειν Eur. I.A. 1062: Il. 17. 88

ἀνακροτεῖν Ar. Pl. 739: Hdt. 2. 60

ἀνακυμβαλιάζειν Il. 16. 379. cf. Pind. fr. 47.

ἀνακωδωνίζειν Ar. fr. 301 (Mein.): Ar. Ran. 723.

ἀνακωκύειν Soph. Ant. 1227: Od. 19. 541.

ἀναλαλάζειν Eur. Phoen 1395: Soph. Ant. 133.

ἀναροιβδεῖν Od. 12. 105: Od. 12. 106.

ἀναροθιάζειν Eupol. Incert. 33: Hermipp. Incert. 5.

ἀνέβραχε Il. 19. 13: Il. 4. 420.

ἀνευφημεῖν Soph. Tr. 783: cf. Hdt. 3. 38.

ἀνορθιάζειν Antiph. 1. 30: Aesch. Pers. 678

ἀνοτοτύζειν Aesch. Ag. 1027: Ar. Pax 1

ἀνυμνεῖν Eur. El. 1190: Heo. Th 33.
The remainder of the ἀνά- compounds
in which the operation of physical
force is discernible in the simples are
not classed under specific heads, but
are merely arranged in the groups into
which they seem most naturally to fall.
ἀναβέβρυχε Il. 17.54: cf. ὑποβρυχα.
ἀναβρασσειν Ar. Pax 1197: Anth. P. 6 222.
ἀναζεῖν Soph. Tr. 702: Il 18.349.
ἀνακηκίειν Plat. Phaedr. 251 B: Soph. Ph. 787.
ἀναμαιμᾶν Il. 20.490: Il. 5.670.
ἀναμορμύρειν Od. 12.238: Il. 5.599.
ἀναφλύειν Il. 21.361: Aesch. Pr. 568 (mss.)
Here the notion of boiling undulation is
common to all.
ἀνατείρειν Il. 23.724: Od. 21.18.
ἀνακουφίζειν Eur. Or. 215: Soph. Tr. 1020.
ἀναμοχλεύειν Ar. Pax 70: Eur. Cycl. 4[illegible]

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ἀναστολοπίζειν Hdt. 1.128: cf. Eur. El 848

ἀναστανροῦν Plat. Gorg. 473 C: Polyb. 1.86.4

Soph. O.C. 1247: Soph El. 699.

ἀνατριαίνειν Amphis Διθυρ. 1.8: Eur. Bacch. 348

ἀνεγείρειν Il. 10. 138: Il. 5. 413.

ἀνοίγειν Il. 24. 228: Il. 6. 89.

In these the common notion is that of rising.

ἀναδαίειν Aesch. Ag. 292: Il. 18 227

ἀναδινεῖν Hippocr. p. 604.21: Il. 23.875. cf. δίνη, Plat. Phaed. 99 B.

ἀνακινεῖν Plat. Legg. 789 C: Od. 24.5.

ἀνασοβεῖν Plat. Lys. 206 A: Ar. Av 34.

ἀνατινασσειν Eur. Bacch. 80: Il. 12. 298

ἀνορνύναι Pind. N. 9.16: Il. 22. 190.

Here the notion common in the simple verb is that of vigorous upward or forward motion.

ἀνιδίειν Plat. Tim. 74 C: Od. 20 204.

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ἀνιδροῦν Hippocr. 6. 120 Q: Il. 18. 372
ἀνήνοθε Il. 11. 266.

ἀναπρῆθειν Il. 9. 433: Il. 1. 481.
ἀναφυσᾶν Plat. Phaed. 113 B: Ar. Nub. 405.

ἀνειρεῖν Hdt 3. 118: Od. 18. 296 (cf. εἰρομένη λέξις).
ἀναπείρειν Il. 2. 426: Od. 3. 33.

ἀναδέρειν Pind. fr. 217: Il. 1. 459.
ἀναδιπλοῦν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 5: Xen Hell. 6. 5. 9.

ἀναχωαίνεσθαι Ar. Ach 791: cf Soph. O.C. 742
ἀνηβᾶν Plat. Legg. 666 B: Od. 14. 468.
ἀνοιδεῖν Eur. Hipp. 1210: Od. 5. 455.

ἀναλάζεσθαι Od. 7. 280: Il. 5. 440
ἀναχωρεῖν Plat. Phaed. 83A: Il 16. 629
ἀνέρρειν Eupol. πόλ. 27: Il. 5. 1[illegible]

ἀναβιωσκεσθαι Plat. Phaed. 89 B: Od. 8 468.
ἀναρρωννύναι Thuc. 7.46: Thuc. 4.72.
[illegible]ίζειν Soph. O.C. 1351.
ἀνατρέφειν Aesch. Eum. 517: Il. 8. 283.

ἀνακαθαίρειν Plat. Legg. 678B: Od. 20. 152.
ἀναλείχειν Hdt. 1.74: Hdt. 4.23.
ἀναξύειν Antiphon 5.45: Od. 22.456.

ἀναστομοῦν Eur. Cycl. 357: Hipp. f. 805.
ἀναχάσκειν Ar. Av. 503: Il. 4.182.

ἀναχορεύειν Eur. Bacch. 482: Ar. Ran. 388.
ἀνορταλίζειν Ar. Eq. 1344: cf. ὀρταλίς.
The next group of examples seems to admit of no further division into classes, but they are placed together because of the feature which they have in common, the agreement of the prefix, to a greater or

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less extent, in sense with the notion conveyed by the simple.

ἀναβησσειν Hippocr. p. 41.54: Ar. Eccl. 51.

ἀναγελᾶν Ar. Nub. 523: Eur. Cycl. 149. Perhaps the sense of 'delight' lies at base of simple.

ἀνακαπτειν Hdt. 2.93: Ar. Pax 7. cf κάπτω Il. 8.434. Hence properly 'to eat with the head down'.

ἀναρτεῖσθαι Hdt. 1.90: Hdt. 5.120.

ἀνισοῦν Xen. Cyr. 7.5.65: Soph. El. 686. As in Eng. we say: 'raise to equality', not 'lower to equality'. Not rarely in the Epic and as also in the metaphorical compounds of ἀνά the distinct notion of reversal of the expressed or implied κατά- relation (motion) of the context intrudes. But it is by no means

2. Metaphorical. Search.

ἀναπυνθάνεσθαι Hdt. 5.59: Hdt. 2.74.

ἀνερωτᾶν Plat. Rep. 454 C: Plat. Rep. 475 b

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ἀνευρίσκειν Plat Phaedr. 252 E: Od. 12. 393.
ἀνιστορεῖν Soph. O.C. 578: Hdt. 1.56
As in the physical compounds, so here no attempt will be made to discriminate throughout in the following groups the notion common to the different members of each. In many of them the notions of reversal obtains. Whether it does or not, the context must determine.
ἀναβακχεύειν Eur. H.F. 1085: Soph. Ant. 136.
ἀναβασσαρεῖν Anacr. ap. Ath. 427A: cf βακχεύειν
Here mental fervor is the underlying notion

ἀναθαρρεῖν Thuc. 6.63: Il. 1.85.
ἀναθαρρύνειν Xen. Cyr. 5.4.23: Il. 16. 242

ἀναδιδάσκειν Thuc. 1.32: Hdt. 4. 95.
ἀναπαιδεύειν Ar. Eq. 1099: Plat. Crito 50 D. Isolē ἐξετρά-
φης in context cf. ἀναπαιδεύειν

ἀναγνωρίζειν Plat. Polit. 258 A: Soph. O.T. 538
ἀναμιμνήσκειν Soph. O.T. 1133: Od. N. 164.
The notion of reversal starts in the simple μιμνήσκειν and is intensified by the prefix

ἀντεπεύχεσθαι Thuc. 2.21.3: H. 1.32.
ἀνευθριάζειν Plat. Charm. 155 C: Plat. Rep. 512 A.

ἀναθοᾶν Pherecr. Myrm. 8: Eur. Alc. 1167.
ἀνακεραννύναι Plat. Critias 121 A: Plat. Critias 111 E.
ἀναπολεῖν Soph. Ph. 1238: Hes. Op. 462. cf. Soph. Ant. 340.
ἀναταράσσειν Soph. Tr. 218: Eur. Hipp. 969. cf. Ba. 1178.
ἀναφύρειν Hdt. 1.103: Eur. Hec. 758.

ἀναζωπυρεῖν Plat. Rep. 527 D: Ar. Lys. 687.
ἀνυφαίνειν Plat. Phaed. 87 c: H. 6. 187. Mark distinct reversal of an expressed κατά-relation.
ἀναπεάζειν Ar. Ran. 593: Aesch. Ag. 733.
ἀναπεσοῦσθαι Thuc. 5.43: Cf. Aesch. Suppl. 51.

In the following groups the simples are not related except in so far as they contain an upward or prospective notion, with which ἀνά unites.

ἀνακράπτειν Lys. pp Bακχ. 5: Plat. Rep. 616 A.

ἀνακοινοῦν Plat. Crat. 353 A: Eur. Med. 685.

ἀναπείθειν Ar. Nub. 77: Il. 22. 223.

ἀναπερπάζεσθαι Plat. Lys. 222 C: Od. 4.412.

ἀναπληροῦν Plat. Symp. 188 E: Soph. Ph. 324.

ἀνατιμᾶν Hdt. 9.33: Eur. Ion 1046.

ἀνατλῆναι Od. 14.47: Il. 2.299.

In the following there appears to be in the simple no preparation for the prefix, such the special force of the compound comes through the added element alone.

ἀναλέπειν Plat. Rep. 621 B: Soph. O.C 302

ἀναζυγοῦν Ar. ap. Etym. M. 96.22: cf. ζυγόν

ἀνακαθίζεσθαι Plat Phaed. 60 B: Plat. Rep. 516 E.

ἀνακινδυνεύειν Xen [illegible]

ἀγχυλιάζειν Ar. Vesp. 589: cf. κόγχη Vesp. 585.
ἀνακολπάζειν Ar. Thesm. 174: cf. κόλπος Hdt 6 125.
ἀνακυκλεῖν Eur. Or. 231.
ἀναμάσσειν Hdt. 1.155: Ar. Eq. 539.
ἀναμάχεσθαι Thuc. 7. 61: Plat. Phaed. 89C.
ἀναμολύνειν Pherecr. Incert. 4: Ar. Eq. 1286
ἀνανεῖσθαι Od. 10. 192: Il. 22. 392
ἀναποδίζειν Hdt. 5. 92. cf. ἀναζυγοῦν.
ἀναπτύσσειν Eur. I.T. 1286: Od. 6.252.
ἀναρρύειν Eup. Incert. 136: Il. 1. 141.
ἀναφάλλειν Plat. Ax. 364E: Il. 23 719.
ἀνατειχίζειν Xen. Hell. 4.4.18.
ἀναχαιτίζειν Eur. Bacch. 1072: cf. χαίτη.
ἀνέρασθαι Andoc. 1.127 Il. 3.446.

Reversal is generally [illegible]

II. Compounds of κατά to which there are no compounds of ἀνά corresponding.

1. Physical. The sense of overlaying is present in the simple κατά belongs to the (implied acc.) would-be overlaid in the simple

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καθαιμάσσειν Aesch. Eum. 446: Soph. Aj. 453.

καθαιματοῦν Ar. Theom. 645: Thuc. 7. 84.

καθοπλίζειν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 11: Hdt. 1. 127.

καταβυρσοῦν Thuc. 7. 65.

κατανεννύναι Il. 23. 135: Il. 5. 905.

καταθωρακίζειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 17: Thuc. 2. 100.

κατακηροῦν Hdt. 1. 140.

καταμελιτοῦν Ar. Av. 224: Thuc. 4. 26.

κατανίφειν Ar. Ach. 138: Il. 12. 280.

καταροτίζειν Eur. I. T. 833: Ar. Theom. 857.

καταπισσοῦν Ar. Eccl. 1109: Schol. Ar. Pl. 1093.

καταποικίλλειν Plat. Tim. 85 A: Eur. Hec. 470.

καταργυροῦν Hdt. 1. 98: Menand. Monost. 469.

καταρρυπαίνειν Isocr. 12. 63: Xen. Lak. Pol. 11. 3.

κατοικίζειν Soph. O. C. 406: Il. 21. 232.

κατοικίαν Od. 12. 436: Od. 2. 388.

κατακαλκοῦν Hdt. 6. 50: Pind. O. 13. 123.

κατακρυσοῦν Hdt. 1. 98: Hdt. 2. 138.

Ilias, Thought, [illegible]

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placed, as illustrating the same use of κατά
with verbs of coloring as καταλευκαίνειν
καταλευκοῦν, καταμελαίνειν καταερυθραίνειν καταερυθρᾶν
Literal sense of 'down' is simple.

καθέζεσθαι Od. 1.372 : Il. 6.354.

καθῆσθαι Il. 2.191 : Il. 18.104.

κατα βιβρώσκειν Hdt. 3.16 : Il. 22.94.

κατα βροχθίζειν Ar. Eq. 357.

κατα δακρύειν Xen. Cyr. 5.4.31 : Soph. O.C. 1486.

κατα θάπτειν Il. 19.228 : Il. 21.323

κατα κορεῖσθαι Hes. Sc. 225 : Hdt 7.92.

κατα κολυμβᾶν Thuc. 7.75. Plat. Prot. 350 d.

κατακρημνίζειν Xen. Hell. 2.1.3.

κατα κρύπτειν Od. 23.372 : Il. 8.272.

κατα μιᾶν Soph. Ant. 601 : Il. 15.551

κατα μπέχειν Eur. Ion. 853 : Od. 6.225.

κατα μῆλα καλύπτειν Od. 14.349 : Il. 2.262.

κατανάσσειν Hdt. 7.36 : Od. 21.122.

κατα πλαίειν Ar. Ach. 710 : Eur. El. 688

καταπατεῖν Thuc. 7. 84; Plat. Phaedr. 248 A.

καταπίνειν Eur. Eur Cycl. 219.

καταπονηζειν Dem. 23. 169; Soph. El. 508.

καταπονοῦν Hdt. 3.30;

καταπτήσσειν Il. 8. 136; Od. 14. 474.

καταπτώσσειν Il. 4. 340; Il. 21. 14.

καταρρέπειν Soph. Ant. 1158; Il. 8. 72.

καταρροφεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1.3.9; Ar. Ach. 278.

καταστείσθαι Hdt. 1.216; Hdt. 1.71.

κατασκήπτειν Hdt. 8.65; Aesch. Pr. 77.

κατασπενδειν Eur. Or. 1187; Il 9. 177.

καταστηβειν Soph. O.C. 467; Il. 11. 534.

καταστράπτειν Soph. Tr. 437; Il. 9.237.

καταταλᾶν Ar. Av. 1054; Hipponax ap Etym. M. p. 622. 8.

καταταρψειν Ar. Ach. 809; Ar. Ach. 801.

καταχέζειν Ar. Nub. 173; Ar. Vesp. 941.

καταχεῖν Il. 14. 435; Il. 16. 385.

καταψεκάζειν Aesch. Ag. 539; Ar. Nub. 580.

κατεηβειν Ar. Lys. 127; Soph. Ant. 527.

καταιλύειν Il. 21. 313: Il. 17. 492.

καταιτεύειν Il. 9. 465: Il. 2. 99.

καταιύσσειν Ar. Vesp. 601: Il. 21. 59.

καταισθάνειν Il. 17. 542: Od. 9. 292.

καταιωρεῖν Ar. Eccl. 832: Hdt. 1. 133.

Compare here καταπρηνής Il. 992 with πρηνής Il. 16. 413.

Sense of injury, in various forms, in simple.

καταβλάπτειν Plat. Legg. 877 B: Il. 23. 571.

καταδίζειν Od. 16. 290: Soph. Ant. 711.

καταγνύναι Il. 8. 403: Il. 7. 270.

καταγυιοῦν Hippocr. 3. 393 17: Il. 8. 402.

καταδρύπτειν Hes. Sc. 243: Il. 16. 324.

καταθραύειν Plat. Polit. 265 D: Soph. El. 745.

καταικεῖν Plat. Tim. 70 B: Soph. Ant. 1030.

καταικονδυλίζειν Aeschin. 84. 22.

καταλεύειν Ar. Ach. 285: Soph O.C. 435.

καταλιδοῦν Dem. 18. 204: cf. λιδεῖν.

καταλοᾶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1. 31: Il. 9. 568.

καταλυμαίνεσθαι Xen. Oec. 6. 5: Hdt. 1. 204

καταγελᾶσθαι Hippocr. p. 1194 H: H. 8. 328 cf. Plat. Meno 80 B.

καταπετροῦν Xen. An. 1. 3. 2: Eur. Or. 946.

κατατιτρώσκειν Xen. An. 4. 1. 10: H. 23. 341.

κατατοξεύειν Hdt. 3. 36: Eur. Tro. 255.

κατατραυματίζειν Hdt. 7. 212: Hdt. 1. 59.

κατατύπτεσθαι Sapph. 63: Hdt. 2. 61

Underlying notions of destructions in some form.

κατα βρύκειν Hipponax ap Ath. 645 C: Ar. Pax 1315.

κατα δαπτειν H. 22. 339: H 16. 159.

κατα δύειν Hdt. 8. 19: Hdt. 1. 126.

κατα θαλοῦν Eur. Supp. 640: Eur. El. 1140.

κατα κερματίζειν Plat. Rep 390 B: Plat. Ion 534

κατα κρεουργεῖν Hdt. 7. 181: Cf. κρεουργηδον Hdt 3. 13.

κατα θρακοῦσθαι Soph. El. 58: Aesch Pr 376.

κατα μυττωτεύειν Ar. Pax 247: Ar. Vesp. 63.

κατα πύθειν H. 23. 328: H. 4. 174.

κατα σβεννύναι H. 21. 381: H. 9. 471.

κατα σήπειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2. 22: H. 24. 414.

κατα σμύχειν H. 9. 653: H. 22. 411

καταπτδεῖν Ar. Thesm. 560: Ar. Ran. 662

καταφθείρειν Plat. Legg. 697 D: For ἀναφθείρειν see Ar. Av. 916, a comic exaggeration with reference to Cloud-Cuckoo-Town.

καταχορδεύειν Hdt. 6.75: Ar. Eq. 214.

κατολλύναι Aesch. Pers. 663: H. 8. 448.

Reduction from higher to lower or from larger to smaller state involved in simpler.

καταβιάζειν Thuc. 4.123: H. 11. 589.

καταδαμάζειν Thuc. 7.81: H. 23. 655.

κατα(σ)σοῦν Thuc. 3.70.3: Hdt. 1.27.

καταζαίειν Od. 11. 587: Cf. ἀζειν H. 4.487.

καταχαρφεῖν Aesch. Ag. 80: Od. 13. 398

κατακιήν Ar. Vesp. 965: Hdt. 7. 239.

καταχρατεῖν Aesch. Pers. 93: H. 16. 172.

καταλεῖν Od. 20. 109.

καταλεπτύνειν Hippocr. Aër. 283.49: Xen. Symp. 2.17.

καταμεθύσκειν Hdt. 1.106: Hdt. 1.133.

καταπρίειν Hdt. 7.36: Thuc. 4.100.2.

καταρραικοῦν Soph. Tr. 1103: Plut. Mor. 6 [illegible]

καταρκελετεύειν Poet. 15.268.

καταρκέλλειν Aesch. Pr. 483: Il. 23.191.

καταρρώχειν Hdt. 4.75. cf. ῥώχειν.

καταπήκειν Od. 19.206: Hdt. 2.22.

καταναίνειν Archil. ap. Plut. Moral. 658 B: Od. 9.321.

καταψήχειν Soph. Trach. 698: cf. Xen. Eq. 4.5.

καταρτύκειν Hdt. 3.66: Hes. Sc. 287.

καταισχναίνειν Plat. Rep. 561 C: Hdt. 3.24.

κατοινοῦν Plat. Legg. 815 C: Od. 16.292.

Downward notion implies in cessation or relaxation of power or effort.

καθεύδειν Il. 1.611: Od. 8.337.

καθυπνοῦν Hdt. 3.69: Hdt. 1.11.

καταγηράσκειν Od 19.360: Il. 17.325.

καταδαρθάνειν Od. 7.285: Od. 20.143.

καταδιαφθείρειν Empol. Autol. 10: Il. 13 625

καταθνήσκειν Il. 22.358: Il. 7.52

κατακοιμᾶν Soph. O.T. 870: Il. 14. [illegible]

καταμοιμίζειν Hdt. 9.93: Soph. Aj. 674.

κατακτείνειν Aesch. Eum. 457: Il. 24.747.

κατακωλύειν Ar. Ach. 1088: Eur. Rhes. 1268.

καταλείπειν Soph. Ph. 809: Il. 18.11.

καταλήγειν Aesch. Ag. 442: Il. 19.423.

καταμύειν Xen. Cyr. 5.11: Ar. Vesp. 988.

καταναῦν Plat. Phaed. 107 A: Il. 14.90.

κατασιωπᾶν Isoc. 12.96: Il. 2.280.

κατασφάζειν Hdt. 6.23: Hdt. 5.25.

καστρύχειν Eur. Med. 1100: Od. 1.148.

καταφθίνειν Soph. Ph. 266: Hdt. 3.29.

καταφορεύειν Hdt. 1.106: Hdt. 1.135.

καταλωφᾶν Od. 9.460: Il. 21.292.

καταναίρειν Soph. Ant. 871: Il. 24.244.

καταναρίζειν Aesch. Cho. 358: Il. 1.191.

καταπάδειν Plat. Symp. 483 E: Plat. Phaedr. 267 D.

καταπεφνεῖν Soph. El. 458: Il. 21.55.

-Sense of extension in simple.

καθιππάζεσθαι Hdt. 9.4: Il. 23.424 (in Homeric Hymn to Hermes 61)

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καταοκηνᾶν Plat. Rep. 614E: Plat. Rep. 621A.

κατασκευαινύναι Ar. Av. 536: H. 7.330

καταστπείρειν Plat. Tim. 91D: Hes. Op. 391.

καταστορεννύναι H. 24.798: H. 9.213.

καταστρατοπεδεύεσθαι Xen. An. 3.4.18: Thuc. 1.30.

καταυλίζεσθαι Soph. Ph. 30: Od. 12.265.

καταφημίζειν Pind. O. 6.92: Hes. Op. 764.

καταφῆν Hdt. 6.61.

κατειλυσπᾶσθαι Ar. Lys. 722: Plat. [illegible]

Simple contains or suggests base notion of sexual act.

καταρμόζειν Eur. Hipp. 71 Od. 5.247.

καθιδρύειν Od. 20.257: H. 2.191.

καθικνεῖσθαι Od. 1.342: H. 1.362.

καθορμίζειν Thuc. 3.32: Od. 3.11.

καταβρέχειν Ar. Nub. 267: Plat Phaedr. 229A.

καταγοράζειν Xen. 34.7: Ar. Ach. 625

καταδεύειν H. 9.490: Od. 8.522.

καταδημοβορεῖν H. 18.301.

καταδρέπειν Hdt. 8.115: Hdt. 2.92.

καταζωννύναι Eur. Bacch. 698: Il. 11.15.

καταθρηνεῖν Eur. Cr. 1320: Plat. Phaed. 85A.

κατακείρειν Emped. Χρυσ. Γεν. 6: Il. 11.560.

κατακλείειν Thuc. 1.109: Od. 21.387.

κατακλύζειν Hdt. 2.13: h. Hom. Ap. Sel. 75

κατακολπίζειν Thuc. 8.92: cf. κόλπος.

κατακοσμεῖν Od. 22.440: Il. 3.1.

καταλοκίζειν Eur. Supp. 826: Ar. Vesp. 850.

καταμερίζειν Xen. An. 7.5.4: Dem. 47.31.

καταναγκάζειν Eur. Bacch. 643: Hdt. 1.11.

κατανάειν Eur. Phoen. 207: Il. 2.522.

κατάνεσθαι Od. 2.58: Od. 3.496.

κατανύειν Hdt. 8.98: Od. 4.357.

καταπεδᾶν Od. 11.292: Il. 23.585.

καταπιαίνειν Plat. Legg. 807A: Eur. Cycl. 333.

καταπλώνειν Xen. Eq. 5.6: Od. 6.93

καταπυρπολεῖν Ar. Thesm. 243: Ar. Nub. 1497.

καταργεῖν Eur. Phoen. 753: Xen. Cyr. 1.6.11.

καταρρεῖν Ar. Av. 552: Hdt. 4.97.

καταρραπτειν Hdt. 2. 96: Il 12. 296.

καταρρεζειν Il. 1. 361: Il. 2. 802

καταρτίζειν Hdt. 5. 106: Anth. P 10.25.

καταρτυειν Soph. Ant. 475: Il. 18. 379.

κατασημαινειν Plat. Meno 89 B: Ar. Lys. 1198.

κατασκαπτειν Hdt. 7. 156: Thuc. 4. 90

κατατετράζειν Hdt. 4. 71: Xen. Cyn. 7. 1. 33

κατατηρίζειν Eur. Fr. 385. 9: Il 11. 28.

καταφραγίζειν Aesch. Suppl. 913: Aesch. Eum. 814.

καταχόσειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 11: Thuc. 2. 84. 1.

κατατετραίνειν Plat. Tim. 70 C: Hdt. 2. 96.

καταφαρμάσσειν Hdt. 2. 181: Od. 9. 393

καταχωνεύειν Dem. 22. 76: Ar. Thesm. 57.

καταυδᾶν Soph. Ant. 86: Il. 1. 92.

κατεικάζειν Soph. O.C. 338, ἀπεικάσαι Bo-

occurs in gloss from Δραπετίδες of Crotia (fr 13 Mein.), but is explained by ἀναστκωψιστε, not otherwise known.

κατεργάζεσθαι Hdt. 5. 24: Antiphon Tetr. A. β. 12.

κατερέφειν Ar. Vesp. 1294: Il. 24. 450

κατευωχεῖσθαι Hdt. 1.216: Hdt. 5.8.

κατίσχυειν Soph. O.C. 346: Soph. Tr. 234.

κατοικεῖν Eur. Med. 10: Il. 20. 218.

κατοιμώζειν Eur. Med. 1159: Soph. El 788

κατονινάναι Ar. Eccl. 917: Il. 6. 260.

Compare for the effect of κατά in this connection καταφανής, Hdt. 2. 120; κατάδηλος, Hdt. 3. 68.

In simple intensitive of more or less intense action in any direction.

καταγλωττίζειν Ar. Thesm. 131: Plat. R. 5. 129c.

καταγρεῖν Sapph. 40: Aesch. Ag. 122.

καταδιώκειν Thuc. 1. 49: Il. 22. 199.

κατακούειν Plat. Rep. 531 A.

καταπροάσθαι Eupol. Προοπ 4: Thuc. 2. 21.

καταμαρπτειν Il. 5. 65: Il. 21 489.

καταναυμαχεῖν Xenoc. 3.5: Hdt. 7. 143.

καταπολεμεῖν Thuc. 2. 7. 3: Dem. 9. 9.

καταρᾶσθειν Hdt. 9. 69: Dem. 54 8.

καταφθαίνειν Aesch. Theb. 576: Il. 11. 376.

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καταπτήσσειν Ar. Ach. 1188: H. 19. 317.

καταπτύειν Aeschin. 63. 15: H. 8. 171.

καταφωρᾶν Thuc. 1. 82: Ar. Ran. 1362.

κατεπαγεῖν Ar. Eq. 25: Od. 14. 445.

κατεπείγειν Thuc. 1. 61. 3: H. 10. 361.

κατοπάζειν Hes. Op. 324: H. 8. 341.

In this class, such as a group by themselves, as to the meaning common to their simples suggests, are placed the following verbs of

Sight.

καθορᾶν Ar. Nub. 327: H. 1. 350.

καθεάσθαι Xen. An. 6. 5. 30: H. 7. 414.

καθορᾶν Plat. Gorg. 465 D: Plat. Gorg. 523 E.

κατοπτεύειν Soph. Ph. 124: Ar. Av. 1061.

These verbs in their simple form denote very frequently, though not necessarily, the turning of the faculty directly upon an object so that its properties are more or less completely comprehended, and so do their compounds. The

elevation of the subject above the object contemplated, either actually or potentially. Compare Il. 1.350 ὄρεων ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον with Soph. El. 945-6. In such cases the expression of κατά seems to be often merely the development of what is latent in the connection, in the direction, the inclusion, of the verbal action, after a manner, for example, like that in which the prepositional construction within a phrase involving the article is changed through an outside influence. E.g. Thuc. 2.5.7. οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας κατὰ τάχος ἐστελλόμενα --- Plat. Apol. 32.B --- ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγοὺς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβούλεσθε ἀθρόους κρίνειν ---

2. Metaphorical. Ὀφθῆναι, in various forms. Καθυβρίζειν Soph. El. 522: Od. 1.227. Καταισχύνειν Ar. Av. 1451: Il. 18.24.

καταλαζονεύεσθαι Isoc. 15.5: Xen. Mem. 1.7.5

καταλγεῖν Soph. Ph. 368: H. 2.269.

καταμιαίνειν Plat. Legg. 937 D: H. 16.795.

καταπερδεσθαι Ar. Pax 547: Ar. Pax 335.

καταπορνεύειν Hdt. 1.94: Holt. 1.93.

καταψηφίσασθαι Ar. Pax 533: Holt. 6.32.

καταψηφοφορεῖν Xen. Apol. 24: Plat. Rep. 575B

Reduction from higher to lower or from larger to smaller state involves simplex.

καταβαπτᾶν Xen. Cyr. 6.2.30: Holt. 2.125.

καταβρίζειν Isoc. 12.17: Ar. Ran. 1198.

καταβριτᾶν Ar. Ran. 902: Cf. Dion H. De Thuc. 24.

καταχειροτονεῖν Dem. 29.26: Dem. 30.11.

Downward notion implies in cessation or diminution of power or effort.

καθυφίεσθαι Dem. 19.6: Eur. Med. 24.

καταβλακεύειν Xen. An. 7.6.22: Xen. An. 2.3.11.

καταρρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8.1.40: Plat. Phaed. 81B

καταδεῖσθαι Ar. Pax 759: H. 5.527.

καταδειλιᾶν Xen. Cyn 7. 6 22 ; Pl. Ap. 29 c

καταδεῖν Hdt. 2. 7 : Il. 18. 100.

καταθέλγειν Od. 10. 213 : Il. 24. 343.

καταθνμεῖν Xen. Hell 3. 2. 27 : Soph. Aj. 587.

καταιδεῖσθαι Soph. O.C. 654 : Il. 21. 74.

καταικηλεῖν Soph. Tr. 1003 : Plat. Rep. 358 B.

καταλήθεσθαι Il. 22. 389 : Il. 11. 790.

καταμαλακίζειν Xen. Oec. 11. 12 : Xen. Apol. 33.

καταμβλυνειν Soph. O.C. 688 : Theoc. Id. 26.

καταμελεῖν Xen. Oec. 4. 7. Il. 8. 330.

καταπλῆσσειν Thuc. 1. 80 : Od. 10. 161.

καταπραΰνειν Plat. Euthyd. 288 : Isoc. Ad. 254.

καταυνάζειν Soph. Ant. 833 : Soph. O.C. 961

καταυνᾶν Soph. Ph. 699 : Od. 4. 758.

κατηπιᾶν Il. 5. 417 : cf. ἤπιος Il. 24 770

κατοικεῖν Soph. El 956 : Thuc. 1. 120. 3.

κατορρωδεῖν Hdt 1. 34 : Antiph. Tetr. B. γ 4.

In simple the notion of down or back is action in any direction

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καθικετεύειν Hdt. 6.68: Od. 15 277.

καταβακχιοῦσθαι Eur. Bacch. 109.

καταβριμᾶσθαι Corinn. 7: Ar. Eq. 855.

καταιγίζειν Aesch. Sept. 63: Cf. αἰγὶς Aesch. Cho. 578.

καταινεῖν Soph. O.C. 1633: Il. 16 380

καταιτιᾶσθαι Xen. 57.27: Il. 16. 202.

κατακελεύειν Ar. Av. 1273: Il 17.30

κατακερτομεῖν Hdt. 1.129: Od. 7.17.

κατακωμάζειν Eur. Rhes. 353: Soph. 3.141.

καταμαρτύρειν Hdt. 8.125: Aesch. Theb. 363.

καταμέμφεσθαι Thuc. 8.106: Hes. Op. 186.

καταφρνεῖσθαι Soph. Ant. 442: Il. 19. 30.

κατασκώπτειν Hdt. 2.173: Ar. Nub. 540.

κατασπουδάζεσθαι Hdt. 2.174: Ar. Pl. 557.

κατατυγεῖν Il. 17. 694: Il. 1. 186

καταυχεῖν Aesch. Pers. 350: Hdt. 7.103.

καταφιλεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 33.

καταχαίρειν Hdt. 1 129: Il. 7. 191.

καταχαρίζεσθαι Plat. Apol. 35 C: Il. 5. 71.

Κατελπίζειν Hdt 8.136: Dem. 4.7.

Κατηγορεῖν Hdt. 2.113.

Κατομνύναι Eur. Or. 1517: Il. 15.40.

Κατοικτεσθαι Hdt. 2.172: Il. 13.287.

Simple contains or suggests bare notion of result.

Καθαγίζειν Hdt. 86: Soph. O.C 1495.

Καθαγνίζειν Eur. Or. 40: Soph. Aut. 545.

Καθιεροῦν Lys. 19.39: Plat. Legg. 745 D.

Καθοσιοῦν Eur. I.T. 1320: Eur Or. 515.

Καθυπερακοντίζειν Ar. Av. 825: Ar. Av. 363.

Καταδεῖν Hdt. 7.191.

Καταδιαιτᾶν Dem 49.19: Dem. 21.84.

Καταδιαλλάσσειν Ar. Vesp. 1284: Thuc. 2.95.

Καταδοκεῖν Hdt. 3.27: Aesch. Cho. 514.

Καταδυναστεύειν Xen. Symp. 5.8: Thuc. 6 87.

Καταζῆν Plat. Symp. 192 B.

Καταισθάνεσθαι Soph. O.T. 422: Soph. Ph. 75.

Κατακοινωνεῖν Dem. 32.25: Soph. Tr. 546

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κατακυροῦν Soph. Ant. 936: Hdt. 6.86.2.

καταλλάσσειν Plat. Phaed. 69A: Eur. El 89.

καταμελετᾶν Plat. Legg. 649C: Hdt. 3.115.

καταμηνύειν Dem. 24.60: Dem. 24.11.

κατανοεῖν Plat. Gorg. 455B: Il. 11.599.

κατανομοθετεῖν Plat. Legg. 861B: Plat. Legg. 861B.

κατανλεῖν Ar. Vesp. 483: Eur. Hipp. 895

καταξενοῦν Aesch. Cho. 687: Aesch. Cho 683.

καταξιοῦν Soph. Ph. 1096: Aesch. Pr. 243.

καταπέσσειν Pind. O. 1.87: Il. 4.513.

καταπλουτίζειν Hdt. 6.132: Aesch. Ag. 564.

καταρκεῖν Hdt. 1.32: Thuc. 1.71.

καταστασιάζειν Xen Hell. 1.6.4: Plat. Euthyd. 82D.

κατασχηματίζειν Isoc. 11.24: Plat. Rep. 577A.

καταφάναι Soph. O.T. 505: Soph. O.C. 317.

κατεγγυᾶν Eur. Or. 1079: Hdt. 6.57.

κατελέγχειν Hes. Op. 714: Il. 9.522.

κατεπαγγέλλεσθαι Dem. 32.11: Plat. Euthyd. 273E.

κατσυμμερεῖν Aeschin. 40.7: Aeschin. 3.15

κατευθύνειν Plat. Legg. 804 A: Plat. Prot. 325 D

κατεῖδέναι Soph. O.C. 1048: Soph. Ant. 447.

κατοῦρίζειν Soph. Tr. 525: Soph. O.C. 647

The following group is set apart as a sub-division to that just completed. The notion of 'dissipation' which inheres in most of these compounds appears to come from the intensifying force which κατά imparts to the theme already set in motion, and prone to acquire too great velocity at any time, in the simple verb. Throughout this division, and in all the classes of κατά-compounds, there is to be discerned more or less clearly the tendency of the simple verb to form a resultant, which may stand itself in detached form (acc.), and it seems to be this tendency that attracts the prefix most strongly. The function of κατά here is the same as elsewhere; the

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Stream which it augments is of a different nature.

Καθηδυπαθεῖν Xen. An. 1.3.3: Xen. Cyr. 1.5.1.

Καθιπποτροφεῖν Isae. 5.43: Isoc. 16.33.

Καταδωροδοκεῖν Ar. Vesp. 1036: Ar. Vesp. 669.

καταζευγοτροφεῖν Isae. 5.43: Poll. 8.132.

κατακερδαίνειν Xen. Oec. 4.7: Hdt. 4.152.

Κατακυβεύειν Lyc. 14.27: Xen. Hell. 6.3.16.

καταλαλεῖν Ar. Plu. 752: Ar. Eccl. 1058.

Καταλειτουργεῖν Dem. 36.39: Dem. 27.64.

Καταλεπτολογεῖν Ar. Ran. 828: Ar. Nub. 320.

Καταλούεσθαι Ar. Nub. 835: Ar. Nub. 837.

Καταμισθοφορεῖν Ar. Eq. 1352: Ar. Vesp. 683.

Καταπαιδεραστεῖν Isae. 10.25: Plut Symp. 192A

Καταριστᾶν Antiphon ap. Ath. 423A: Ar. Eq. 815.

Καταρραθυμεῖν Xen. Mem. 3.5.13: Xen. An. 2.6.6

Κατασχολάζειν Soph. Ph. 127: Plat Legg. 763D

καταχορηγεῖν Lyc. 19.42: Isoc. 19.36

καταχρῆσθαι Dem. 18.150: Hdt. 1.137.

Κατοψοφαγεῖν Aeschin. 13.34: Ar. Nub. 993.

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In most of the simple verbs of the following group the notion of descent is involved in a certain degree. In several of the compounds the prefix appears to connote chiefly the elevation of the subject

καταρᾶσθαι Ar. Ran. 746: Eur. Alc. 714.

καταπροΐξεσθαι Hdt. 3.156: Cf. προῖκα (suggests contempt).

καταρδεῖν Ar. Ach. 658: Hdt. 2.14.

καταρριζοῦν Plat. Tim. 73 B: Od. 13.163.

κατάρχειν Hdt. 4.60.

καταφυλλορροεῖν Pind. O. 12.21: cf. Ar. Av. 1481.

κατελεεῖν Plat. Rep. 415 C: Od. 14.279.

κατοικτείρειν Hdt. 1.45: Il. 11.814.

κατοικτίζειν Soph. O.C. 384: Soph. O.T. 1508.

κατοίχεσθαι Dem. 43.67: Soph. El. 146.

κατολιγωρεῖν Lys. 9.16: Plat. Phaed. 68 C.

In the following the special force of the compound appears to be mainly (not wholly) through the prefix.

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κατακρώζειν Ar. Eq. 1020: Hes. Op. 777.

καταμαρτυρεῖν Dem. 28.3. Soph. Elench. 5 15

καταπολιτεύεσθαι Dem. 19.315: Plat. Rep. 561 d.

καταφοιτᾶν Hdt. 7.125: X. 3.449.

καταχειροτονεῖν Dem. 21.2: Dem. 4.26.

καταυλεῖν Plat. Rep. 561C: Eur. I T. 367.

B. Action colorless as regards direction.

ἀνά- compounds and κατά- compounds of the same verb.

Directive force comes through the prefix.

1. Physical.

ἀνάγειν. Hes. Sh. 626. ἀλλά σφεας Κρονίδης... ἀνήγαγον εἰς φάος αὖτις. Note the frequency of αὖτις and words of like meaning — in Homer αὖτις, πάλιν, ὀπίσσω are common in this connection — with ἀνά- compounds when they express the reversal of an antecedent state of things. That which ἀνά reverses may be regarded as a κατά- relation: The breaking up of an established

condition. It seems not unlikely that the use of this compound in connection with nautical affairs had reference, in part at least, to the difficulties and uncertainties of the sea, and this view appears to receive some confirmation from the metaphorical sense of the word in Plat. Charm. 155 d ἐνέβλεψέ τε μοι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἀμήχανόν τι οἷοι καὶ ἀνήγετο ὡς ἐρωτήσων, where the ἀνά-compound expresses the going out to face a new and untried situation, implying in acting the question. The corresponding κατ-compound marks the removal of uncertainty — the arrival of the vessel in harbor, for instance, the definite ascertainment of fact. Cf. Thuc. 7.68.6. ἐς κίνδυνον φανερὸν τὴν πόλιν καταγαγεῖν.

ἀναδέρκεσθαι. Il. 14.436. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο

καὶ ἀνέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν. Here the prefix in both compounds denotes the distinct reversal of the conditions expressed in the preceding context.

καταδέρκεσθαι Od. 11.16. Ἥλιος ---- καταδέρκεται ἀκτίνεσσιν.

ἀνακηρύσσειν Soph. O.T. 450. ὃν πάλαι ζητεῖς ἀπειλῶν κἀνακηρύσσων φόνον τὸν Λαΐειον, οὗτός ἐστιν ἐνθάδε. Here the prefix has reference to the absolute openness of the proclamation, so that all the world might hear. Compare in English: 'Murder will out'. Contrast with this Xen. An. 2.2.20. τοῦτον ἀνεῖπεῖν ἐκέλευσε σιγὴν κατακηρύξαντα, in which we find the same figure as in English: 'Silence called upon the crowd'.

ἀναπαύειν Hdt. 1.12. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναπαυομένου Κανδαύλεω ὑπεκδύς τε καὶ ἀποκτείνας ἄνδρα...

Cf. ἀνάπαυλα. Soph. Ph. 637. ἦ τοι καιρίος σπουδὴ πόνοι λήξαντος ὕπνοι κἀνάπαυλαν ἤγαγεν. Here the notion is that of temporary cessation, prospective resumption of activity, and this cause is proximately present. Contrast with this Hdt. 1.130. Ἀστυάγης μὲν νυν βασιλεύσας --- οὕτω τῆς βασιληίης κατεστεύθη. When κατά is employed, resumption from the condition reached is not contemplated. Cf. Il. 16. 618.

ἀναφεύγειν Xen. An. 6.4.24. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος ἀνέφυγον. Contrast Hdt. 2.113. Ἡρακλέος ἱροῦ, ἐς τὸ ἢν καταφυγὼν οἰκέτης ὁτεωῦν ἀνθρώπων ἐμβάλητε --- οὐκ ἔξεστι τοῦτον ἅψασθαι. Here the notion of reaching a place of safety is directly related to that of descent so as to reach a stable basis.

ἀνέχειν Il. 3.315. θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.

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Il. 5. 655. ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἔγχος.
Cf. for metaphorical force Hdt. 1 169. οὗτοι
--- τὴν δουλοσύνην ἐξέλιπον τὰς πατρίδας.
Ἀνά commonly retains its presence, as often,
and marks the subject as not in control
of the situation. Cf. Eur. Alc. 277. Ἀλλ' ἄνα, τόλμα.
κατέχειν. Plat. Phaed. 117 C: οἱ πολλοὶ τέως
μὲν ἐπιεικῶς οἷοί τε ἦσαν κατέχειν τὸ μὴ
δακρύειν. Κατά marks the ascendancy of
the subject, as is frequent.
These examples seem sufficient to illustrate
in physical relations the statement made
above with regard to the directive force
of the prefix. An examination of the
entire list will show that, in general,
when an ἀνά-compound and a κατά-
compound of the same verb are found,
the simple verb contains in itself no
special preparation for the

of the notion of the prefix, but has the power to respond to either prefix as occasion may demand.

2. Metaphorical.

ἀναλογίζεσθαι. Plat. Theaet. 186 A. καὶ τούτων μοι δοκεῖ (ἡ ψυχὴ) --- σκοπεῖσθαι τὴν οὐσίαν, ἀναλογιζομένη ἐν ἑαυτῇ τὰ γεγονότα καὶ τὰ παρόντα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα. Here the prefix foreshadows τὰ μέλλοντα. The range of vision is unlimited. With this contrast Xen. An. 5. 6. 16. καὶ γενέσθαι ἂν αὐτῷ ἔδόκει (ἡ Ἑλλὰς) μεγάλη, καταλογιζομένῳ τό τε αὐτῶν πλῆθος καὶ τοὺς περιοικοῦντας τὸν Πόντον, where the prefix has the effect of confining the verb's action to clearly defined bounds.

ἀναμανθάνειν. Hdt. 4. 101 ὅτι δὲ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι μῆκός τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ, οὐ πολλῷ σφι ὕστερον δῆλα

μαριανδάνουσι ἐρέσθαι Plat. Legg. 639 C.
ταύτας πάσας ἀμαθίας --- ἐγωγ' ἂν θείην
πόλεως τε καὶ ἑνὸς ἑκάστου τῶν πολιτῶν
--- εἰ ἄρα μου καταμαθόντες, ὦ ξένοι ὃ λέγω.
That there is a double element in μανθάνειν one prospective to which it may, by virtue of containing a like πάθος, and often does attach itself, another retrospective in character with which κατὰ συνήθειαν, may be gathered in some measure from the examples just cited, but as to the existence of the two-fold sense we have ancient testimony that is beyond dispute.
Plat. Euthyd. 277 E. ὁ δὴ καὶ ἐπιδεικνύοθοι σοι τὼ ξένω, ὅτι οὐκ ἄρ' ἤδεισθα τὸ μανθάνειν ὅτι οἱ ἄνθρωποι πλοῦσι μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ τοιῷδε, ὅταν τις ἐξ ἀρχῆς μηδεμίαν ἔχωι ἐπιστήμην περὶ πράγματός τινος ἔπειτα ὕστερον αὐτοῦ λαμβάνηι τὴν ἐπιστήμην,

καλοῦσι δὲ ταὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἔχωσιν
ἤδη τὴν ἐπισήμην ταύτῃ τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ
ταὐτὸν τοῦτο πρᾶγμα ἐπισκοπῇ ἢ πραττό-
μενον ἢ λεγόμενον.

ἀναφορεῖν. Ar. Vesp. 670 ἡμεῖς θ' οὗτοι μὲν δω-
ροδοκοῦσιν κατὰ πεντήκοντα τάλαντα ἀπὸ τῶν
πόλεων ἐπαπειλοῦντες τοιαυτὶ κἀναφοβοῦντες,
οἵσετε τὸν φόρον ἢ βροντήσας τὴν πόλιν
ὑμῶν ἀνατρέψω, where the prefix contributes
to the startling effect of the threat.

καταφοβεῖν. Thuc. 7.21. ὃ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τοῖς
πέλας, οὐ δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προὔχοντες,
τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειρόντες καταφοβοῦσι...
where a sense of superiority, of com-
mand of the situation appears to inhere
in the prefix.

ἀναφράζειν. Od. 19. 311. αὐτίκα γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν
οἴσατο μιν ἐλθοῦσα οὐδὲ ἀμφράσαιτο καὶ
ἀμφαδὰ ἔργα γένοιτο. Here the prefix marks

the correspondence of the impression in the nurse's mind to that which produced the impression – an awakening of the recollection.
Combine Hdt. 4.76. καὶ τῶν ἐς Σκυθέων καταφρασθεὶς αὐτὸν ταῦτα ποιεῦντα ἐστήμηνε τῷ βασιλέι, where the double element of control and of definite result appears to be present.
ἀνηγεῖσθαι. Pind. N. 10.35. βραχὺ μοι στόμα παντ' ἀναγήσασθ', ὅσων Ἄργεῖον ἔχει τέμενος μοῖραν ἐσθλῶν. Poetic fancy conceives the matters to be narrated as raised aloft so that they may be clearly seen. With this notion that of the subordination of the actor stands in close relation. The poet admits that the task is great for him. Contrast with this the prose use of διηγεῖσθαι.
καθηγεῖσθαι. Plat. Theaet. 200 E. ὁ τὴν ποταμὸν

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καθηγούμενος --- ἔφη ἆρα δείξειν αὐτό. Here the notion is that of following in the exposition a line of thought that is clearly marked out in the mind, implying command of the matter under discussion. Examples might be multiplied, but further illustrations seem unnecessary. The special force of the prefix and its effect on the simple verb, whether, in the case of ἀνά, the notion is prospective with involved subordination of the actor, or expresses the reversal of an actual or implied κατά relation of the context; whether κατά points to the resultant of the action merely, or gives besides prominence to the subject as in control of the situation — this must be settled in each particular case for itself, and by the circumstances.

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Exclusion of ἀνά as preposition from force. In connection with case it is only when the ground is distinctly prepared beforehand, that is to say, when the notion of 'up' or 'down' belongs to the noun itself, that these senses respectively manifest themselves clearly in the prepositions ἀνά and κατά. For example, in Hdt. 2.96. ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα ἀνὰ μὲν τὸν ποταμὸν οὐ δύναται πλώειν ἢν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος ἐπέχῃ --- κατὰ ῥόον δὲ κομίζεται ὧδε, and in Il. 13.547. ἀπὸ δὲ φλέβα πᾶσαν ἔκερσεν, ἣ τ' ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερὲς αὐχέν' ἱκάνει, also in Il. 10.465-6, and Il. 16.349, the circumstances show that the original force of the words is present to the mind of the writer, but in Plat. Phaedr. 229 A. Δοῦρ' ἐκτραπόμενοι κατὰ τὸν Ἰλισσὸν ἴωμεν, it is not possible from the context

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to determine which direction we mean we say in English: 'walk up the stream' or 'walk down the stream', when we think of the stream's course; when we do not, we say: 'walk along the stream', no matter whether the movement be with or against the stream. The fly crawls 'up' the wall, 'down' the wall, when we think of the wall as vertical; otherwise, 'along' or 'on' the wall, whatever be the actual direction. Further, we efface the difference between 'up' and 'down' by the use of such expressions as: 'I have been walking up and down the path for an hour', whereas a moment's reflection would show that we have been doing neither. Thus relations that hold in the ordinary affairs of life, relations to which we have become accustomed through

use are transferred unconsciously to situations in which they do not, strictly and according to the original sense of the words, hold. Why may not the Greek have done the same? Had such confusions appear inevitable in the development of language. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Greek language is the loss of the original sense to be more clearly and regularly seen than in combinations of ἄνω and κάτω: ἄνω κάτω, ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἄνω στρὶ κάτω. E.g. Ar. Lys. 709

καλῶν γυναικῶν ἔργα καὶ βουλεύματα
ποιεῖ μ' ἄθυμον περιπατεῖν τ' ἄνω κάτω.

Soph. 21. οἵ δ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ λαλοῦσι κἄνω καὶ κάτω
τὸ σχοινίον φεύγουσι. So metaphorically
Plat. Phaed. 96 A. καὶ πολλάκις ἐμαυτὸν
ἄνω κάτω μετέβαλλον σκοπῶν πρῶτον
τὰ τοιάδε. The basis of this indiscriminate

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interchange is especially to be found in passages like Hdt. 3.3. ἐπεὰν ἐγὼ γενωμαι ἀνηρ, Αἰγυπτου τὰ μὲν ἄνω κατω θήσω, τὰ δὲ κατω ἄνω. The very juxtaposition of the words opens the door for confusion of their meaning. As ἀνά apart from its use as prefix is confined, practically, to poetry, it is in this field mainly that we must look for instances of its prepositional use and for the influences that caused its retention in poetry and abandonment in prose. As in Il. 13.547 it is the particular surroundings of the preposition that preserve for it its literal original sense, so the same will be seen to be true in Od. 22. 193. σειρὴν δὲ πλεκτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐπῆρτησαντο

κίον' ἀν' ὑψηλήν, ἔρυσαν πόλασάν τε δοκοῖσιν.

The use of the preposition under circumstances of this sort, which are exceptional, [illegible]

to bring it into line with the prefixal use in the ἀνά- compounds to which these are no κατα- compounds corresponding. Spitzner in the dissertation referred to remarks p 12: 'excedere interdum ἀνά motum, de quo adhuc exposuimus, et transferri ad id, quod eadem via procedit et recedit, supra dictum est. Homerus, quem potissimum respicimus ducem, ἀνὰ ἄστυ, ἀνὰ πτόλιν, ἀνὰ δῆμον ἰέναι dicit eo ita tradente, ut per urbem sursum et deorsum commeare significent'. Hermann, Opusc. 5. 41, in reply to this part of Spitzner's views, says: 'Commemoras

κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ Διὶ φίλοι ἀγγελόωντες,

id sursum deorsum per urbem significare fateor, item,

πτώσσω δ' ἀνὰ δῆμον

νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε κακὴν,

πολλαὶ γὰρ ἀνὰ στρατόν εἰσι κέλευθοι, et

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alia. Quid hic simulat, quam illa, quae attulisti p. 29?

Τηλεμάχῳ δ' εἰκυῖα κατὰ πτόλιν ᾤχετο πᾶσιν

ὃς κατὰ ἄστυ

πωλέεσκ' Ἰθάκης. ch Iliad. II 779

Φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατόν.

Vides vero in hoc problemo ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα in primo πάντῃ additum. Nimirum valde haec diversa sunt: qui ἀνὰ ἄστυ eunt, recta tendere per urbem dicuntur; qui κατὰ ἄστυ, illito circumeo. Mendicus ἀνὰ ἄστυ mendicans ordine ad singulas aedes accedit; κατὰ ἄστυ autem hic illuc vagus alias adit forsi, alias praeterit. Morbus ἀνὰ στρατόν grassans corripit primos, tum deinceps contagio proximos semper afficit. Sed κατὰ στρατόν qui cursitant, huc illuc feruntur.

J. B. Bury in Class. R. [illegible]

of Finsler, already mentioned, following Hermann. Thus formulates the difference between ἀνά and κατά with the accusative:
'ἀνά with the accusative expresses motion through or in a space and implies method or some definite aim governing the direction of the motion. For example, the guiding motive might be to reach the further side of the space indicated, or to traverse the whole space exhaustively.
κατά with the accusative also expresses motion through or in a space; but the motion is not defined as continuous or methodical.'
The general principle to which the views just quoted claim opposed is set forth by Spitzner, pp. 10, 11: 'Quod omnes fere grammatici ἀνά idem esse pactis atque κατά, id in minimum eorum cadit

numerum, de quibus adhuc disputatur.
Sed infinita locorum multitudo,
quae grammaticorum sententiae facit fidem".
The following comparison of examples
will show, in some measure at least, which
of the opposing claims is correct, if either.
The method employed is the very simple one
of placing side by side instances of the
use of ἀνά and of κατά with the same
word, as this will enable us to discover
more readily the difference or similarity
in the force of the two prepositions in
a given case. The examples are taken
wholly from the Iliad, and the com-
parisons involving the same word are
restricted to the words στρατός, ὅμιλος,
δῶμα, πτόλις, ὁδός.

1. στρατός. 4.436. ὡς Τρώων ἁλαλητὸς ἀνὰ
στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει. 2.439. ἥρως δ'

ἀθρόοι ὧδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
ἴομεν, ὄφρα κε θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα.
10 141. τίφθ' οὕτω ... ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἷοι ἅλασθε...
5. 495. πάλλων δ' ὀξέα δοῦρα κατὰ στρατὸν ὤχετο πάντη,
ὄτρυνων μαχέσασθαι. 15. 657...
αὐτοῦ δὲ παρὰ κλισίῃσιν ἔμειναν ἀθρόοι,
οὐδ' ἐκέδασθεν ἀνὰ στρατόν. 19. 352. αὐτὰρ
Ἀχαιοὶ αὐτίκα θωρήσσοντο κατὰ στρατόν.

2. ὅμιλος. 12. 49. ὡς Ἕκτωρ ἀν' ὅμιλον ἰὼν
ἐκελίσσετ' ἑταίρους, τάφρον ἐποτρύνων
διαβαινέμεν. 4. 516. αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς ὦρσε
Διὸς θυγατηρ... ἐρχομένη κατ' ὅμιλον...
11. 324. τὼ δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἰόντε κυδοίμιοι,
ὡς ὅτε κάπρω ἐν κυσὶ... πέσητον.
11. 460... ὅππως ἴδον αἶμ' Ὀδυσῆος, ἑκλόμενοι
κατ' ὅμιλον ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν.

3. δῶμα. 24. 166. θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ'
ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο. 4. 386. πολέας δὲ
κιχήσατο... δαινυμένους κατὰ δῶμα...

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4. πτόλις. 8.55. Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν
ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὠπλίζοντο. 7. 370. νῦν μὲν
δόρπον ἕλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν ---.

5. ὁδός. 10. 339. βῆ ῥ' ἀν' ὁδὸν μεμαώς·
15. 682. ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ --- μέγα προτὶ ἄστυ
δίηται λαοφόρον κατ' ὁδόν. Further

6. Names of districts. 9. 395. πολλαὶ Ἀχαιΐδες
εἰσὶν ἀν' Ἑλλάδα τε Φθίην τε, κοῦραι ἀρι-
στήων. 11. 770. --- ἱκόμεσθα -- λαὸν ἀγείρουσες
κατ' Ἀχαιΐδα.

While it is hard to admit, with Spitzner, that there is actual identity of meaning in ἀνά and κατά anywhere it is equally hard to conceive Hermann and Ameis the difference they set up. The examples quoted above, which represent the state of the case, for Homer, as fairly as any that can be found, seem to be far from confirming their view.

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Little help can be got for the establishment of the difference by comparison of Il. 5. 824.

γιγνώσκω γὰρ Ἄρηα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα with Il. 5. 332. γιγνώσκων ὅτ' ἄναλκις ἔην θεὸς οὐδὲ θεάων

τάων αἵτ' ἀνδρῶν πολεμοι κατὰ κοιρανέουσιν.

Nor is there anything, on the surface at any rate, to indicate this in Hes. Sh. 063

μαρναμένοι Τιτῆσιν ἀνὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας

There is more method or continuity of action expressed Here in Il. 2. 345.

Ἀτρεΐδη, σὺ δ' ἔθ' ὡς πρὶν ἐὼν ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν

ἄρχεν' Ἀργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.

The difference seems then often practically to vanish; but does it actually vanish? Probably only for the reader. There are three closely related considerations which appear to throw light upon the possible distinction in the mind of the writer when he uses ἀνά and κατά in situations

So nearly alike as those adduced above.

1. The use of ἀνά with the accusative is almost exclusively poetic.

2 Within its sphere it associates itself from the first largely, and apparently by preference, with words that denotes actual elevations or acclivities or could readily be so conceived, such as broad expanses of sea or land, vistas, roads, rows of objects (in distributive sense)

3. It formed expositional expressions with abstract nouns, such as ἀν' ἡδονήν, H. 21. 303, only with the greatest rarity.

But these three facts are in reality one, as may be apparent from the following: When the level plain or surface of the sea rises before the mind as an acclivity, then forbes reality is invested with a property not its own,

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and we are at once in the realm of the imagination, of poetic flight. further, for the formation of adverbial expressions adapted to every day use. There is often needed a force that can work its way into the texture of every day life. This κατά could do by virtue of its direction. Ἀνά in its very nature is suited for expressing the creations of the poetic fancy, κατά to the countless relations of practical matters. Thus it may be fair to say that ἀνά, apart of course from its use in literal sense, where the ground is actually prepared in some natural object, is merely κατά colored by the imagination Il. 8.55. Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὥπλιζοντο. The impending struggle is foreshadowed by picturing the very

ground on which they arm as rising before them to bar their progress, while in γ. 370 the words τῶν μὲν δορπον ἑλοντο suggest a period of rest from the turmoil of war, and are followed by κατὰ πτόλιν in which no obstacle presents itself. Thus we find κατά in abundance in poetry as well as prose, we find it expressing all kinds of relations, local, temporal, abstract, from the beginning on, for the situations to which it is adapted belong not to any one sphere nor to any particular phase of life, but to all life. Ἀνά, however, seldom broke over its natural bounds, Herodotus and Xenophon being the only prose writers that employ it to any extent, and of these the one has a decidedly dramatic character, while the other exhibits a

other respects a poetic coloring. But here also ἀνά remains true to its nature and is confined almost without exception in Herodotus, to expressions of space and time, such as ἀνὰ πᾶσαν Αἴγυπτον 2.62, ἀνὰ χρόνον 7.169 and to distributive relations; in Xenophon, to distributive relations and the phrase ἀνὰ κράτος. In expressions of distribution with ἀνά the imagination appears to be at work.

Outside the Homeric poems ἀνά suffers, even within its own sphere, a very considerable restriction of use, not only in the number of occurrences, but also in the character of the words with which it is associated. In Hesiod and the tragic poets, for example, we do not find such phrases as

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ἀνὰ θυμόν, ἀνὰ φρένα, common in Homer. As regards number, Hesiod shows only five or six instances in all, Aeschylus no more, or an average of less than one to the play, Sophocles about the same, and while the proportion increases for Euripides, he has less than two occurrences to the play. In Aristophanes also the number is small, and in some passages parody must be allowed, as **Ran.** 326 1327. What remains essentially the same Aristophanic way, as remarked, that ἀνὰ shows a decided preference or association with notions of elevation, or with those notions that could readily be so conceived, and rigidly avoided abstract combinations, in which its objective character, its power of appeal to the eye, would have

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been in large measure lost.

In the foregoing is to be found, it would seem, at least a partial explanation of the restricted sphere of ἀνά as preposition. But this was not all. There was another and perhaps stronger influence at work. When ἀνά and κατά by association with horizontal objects came to express indifferently horizontal action and it was necessary to have recourse to the termination to keep alive the original sense, then it was seen that one of the two was no longer required; that in such the retention of both side by side in prepositional use was a hindrance rather than a help to clear logical expression. The language of historical narrative, of the market, of the courts, of force in general, needed

to be, above all things, unambiguous. In the struggle with the alien realities, there is little room for the play of imagination. And how indifferent these notions could become, in juxtaposition, is seen in the behavior of the phrase ἀνὰ κατὰ. Prose therefore continues the original meanings of the words in separate and full force by parataxis with the verb, and uses the prepositional work of σύν to one. That the choice fell upon κατά illustrates the principle of the survival of the fittest. How little the original sense of κατά was retained or needed to be retained, when the word was associated with a noun how fully it could adapt itself to the surroundings, may be seen from Thuc. 6.97. ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει ... καὶ φθάνει

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ἀναβὰς κατὰ τὸν εὐρύπυλον πρὶν - - -

Relations between ἀνά and κατά as prepositions and as verbal prefixes.

While, as remarked, all departments of literature agreed in retaining both ἀνά and κατα in paratactic relation, there is yet to be observed throughout a tendency that is comparable though not coextensive with that which had the more drastic effect of excluding ἀνά as preposition from prose, a tendency which was rooted, it would seem, in the very mental constitution of the Greeks themselves, reinforced by their observation of the facts of nature about them. The following results, deduced from selected portions of authors of representative character, point, as will be observed, without a single exception, though not

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all with the same positiveness, in the same direction, and may fairly be taken to represent the literature as a whole, for the purpose for which they are presented. Proportion of ἀνά to κατά in composition. Il. 9. 7:23. Here is included one instance of ἀνα (anastrophic). Il. 24. 17:45. Hdt. 1. 156:218. Hdt. 2. 124:181. Thuc. 3. 83:168. Thuc. 5. 70:123. Plat. Phaedr. 44:52, Plat. Rep. 1, 2, 3. 34:79. Lys. 13. 13:65. Lys. 30. 18:27. Dem. 8. 12:38. Soc. 12 50:157. Soph. O.R. 21:32. Eur. Rel. 21:36 Ar. Vesp. 52:99. This uniformity of usage cannot have been the result of chance; there must have been some force at work in the language, that is, in the spirit of the people themselves, which causes the compounds of κατά to outnumber so steadily from Homer on the compounds of ἀνά. Ἀνά connotes the regions of light

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and life, κατά the impulse of a blind and irresistible fate. Compare its frequent combination in Homer with such words as αἶσα, μοῖρα. Thus the Greek in these finer and less obvious details of his language gave unconscious expression to That melancholy which is so marked a characteristic of his nature. Much of the same temper of mind is discernible in the corresponding prepositional usage, which will be next considered.

The twofold manner in which ἀνά and κατά unite with the verb, according as it forms compounds exclusively with the one or the other or with both, has been set forth already in some detail. A complete parallelism in preposition usage is not to be looked for, it would seem, not on account of the colorlessness of the

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noun in general so far as regards direction, and further because of the comparatively narrow range of διά as preposition, and the exclusion of abstracts. A line of connection however in the main distinct, between the two usages may be traced. And naturally closer affinities are to be looked for on the side of κατά, in view of its more extensive use both in composition and with case. As early as Homer we find the practically horizontal direction of κατά, and its association with abstracts as well as concretes, fully established. The line of transition from objects whose downward trend was distinctly apprehensible to the physical senses, with which it may be assumed that κατά originally [illegible]

abstract sphere appears to be preserved in such expressions as κατ' αἶσαν, κατὰ μοῖραν, in that there exists in them a 'stream of tendency', a determined and irresistible impulse, corresponding to the forces of the outer world. We find the like imagery maintained in countless expressions, such as τὸ κατὰ κόσμον and ἐκὸν κατὰ νόμον, κατ' οὐσίαν, and so the Physical Side the Name is true, when the approximately horizontal relation is reached, as in Hes. Th. 453. ἡ δ' ἰέτην κατὰ κῦμα διαπρήσσουσα πελώρη with which Compare Od. v. 327. τὴν δ' ἐφόρει μέγα κῦμα κατὰ ῥόον.. and Soph. Tr. 468. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ῥεύσει κατ' οὖρον. --

Both in concrete and abstract connections it appears almost more common to find the stream already set in motion in the substantive, although there are [illegible]

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instances in which this notion seems to originate in the preposition and communicate itself to the noun, E.g. Il. 6.201. ἤτοι ὁ κὰπ πεδίον τὸ Ἀλήιον οἶος ἀλᾶτο--, where the force of the governing word, aided no doubt by the imagination, converts the plain for a moment into a declivity: So in Xen. An. 3.5.2. καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέκοψαν τινας τῶν ἐσκεδασμένων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ κατ' ἀρπαγήν, while a certain degree of preparation in ἁρπαγή is not to be denied, the preposition seems to contribute most to the force of the expression. The usage once established was readily extended into situations where the locational import was no longer distinctly felt in either element, E.g. Soph. Aj. 65. καὶ νῦν κατ' οἴκους συνδέτους αἰκίζεται. Hdt. 1.214. τὰ μὲν δὴ κατὰ τὴν Κύρου τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου πολλῶι λόγωι γεγράφαται ὅδε...

In general, the relative amount of energy, of active impulse, that lies in the substantive and in the preposition will depend upon the character of the substantive. For example, in Aesch. Eum. 911. πάντα γὰρ εἶχεν τὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἄλαστον δίκτυον more of the quality appears to belong to the preposition, more to the pronoun in Il. 1. 271. καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἐγώ. In distributive expressions it may well be questioned in which element the quality predominates, if in either, for it can hardly be doubted that in κατὰ μικρόν, for instance, we have in the noun a series constructed by the mind, a plenum with which κατά emits its force. It appears, then, that corresponding to the two uses of κατά as verbal prefix there are two uses as preposition with the accusative, and that the correspondence is not equally complete

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nor, in general, equally certain in both uses. For, while the agreement in sense between the prefix and the verbal notion is for the most part clear and in that class of compounds which are formed exclusively with κατά, and while the directive force of κατά is as a rule well marked where the verb is colorless as to direction, it cannot be said that the prepositional uses show an exact correspondence in both classes. For it is rarer to find an example of κατά with the accusative in which the effect produced is due entirely to the preposition; the accusative as the case of the result-limit generally makes its own separate force felt, and whether it does or not and, if it does, in what degree, will, as already suggested above, depend on the character

of the substantive, whether it contain the notion of an activity and, if so, how intense activity. When the substantive in itself presents the notion of a dead level, so it were, the preposition must produce the inclination largely, if not wholly, under the force of the will and imagination. In this class then should be placed ἄνοδος Xen. An. 7.1 πλοῦς, while Il. 1.271 falls, it would seem, into the other class, on account of the active principle embodied in ἐπ' αὐτόν, which is maintained and enforced by the following ἐπί. No attempt is made in tracing the correspondence of prepositional and prefixal usage to follow the subordinate classes into which the verbal compounds were divided. A more minute correspondence might

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be chosen to exist in particular instances, but when once the broad principle has been pointed out, it seems unnecessary to make numerous applications of it rather than to leave the reader to make them for himself. The parallelism between ἀνά as prefix and as preposition is, as already remarked, necessarily restricted by the natural limits of the prepositional range. But perhaps the avoidance of abstract nouns, for which at least a partial explanation has been offered, accounts better for the meagreness of the correspondence between the two uses than any other cause. For it is just in connection with its use with abstract nouns of action that the prefixal and prepositional uses of κατά seem to agree most completely. The final

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examples, however, we have in which an abstract noun is involved furnish a point of contact with prefixal usage. In ἀν' ἰθύς Od. 8.377 (Comparison of Il. 21.303 shows that ἰθύς does not necessarily denote vertical direction), ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον Hdt. 8.123, ἀνὰ κράτος Xen. Cyr. 4.2.30, we have presented in the substantive the conception of an onward impulse merely. To the production of this notion it seems impossible to deny that the preposition may contribute something, but it is chiefly the substantive that contains the quality, and without that of the preposition fuses. It is not difficult to see the connection between preposition and prefix in that class of compounds which is formed exclusively with ἀνά. Particularly close does the

parallelism appear to be in the case of such compounds as ἀναβαίνω, ἀναβαίνων, ἀναβάτης, in which the upward or onward movement of the action, rather than its result, is prominent in the notion of the simple verb. Just the reverse of this is in general observable in the use of κατά, both prefixed and prepositional. When the ground is not prepared, whether in the noun as presenting the notion of a level plain of sea or land, an encamped or battling host or other like conception, in concrete relation, or in the verb as colorless with regard to the direction of its action, then the directive force of the preposition or prefix, working in unison with the imagination and will of speaker or writer, comes into play, and the plain is

either usage is connected with activity. From this point of view a close bond, so far as concerns the absence of preposition for prefix and preposition, is seen to exist between H. 1.586.

τετλαθι, μῆτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένην περ,
and H. 20.112-13. οὐδ' ἄλαδ' Ἀγήνορα παῖς λευκώλενον Ἥρη

ἀντία πλεύσειεν ἰὼν ἀνὰ οὔλαπιὸν ὑγρόν.

in which the burden resting on the subject and the subject's endurance and fortitude are forcibly emphasized by the directive word in either instance. The counterpart of this may be observed in Thuc. 1.49.5. οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι νηυσὶν αὐτὴν τρεψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας --- καὶ ἐπελθόντες ἐνέπρησάν τε τὰς σκηνὰς --- καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν, and Thuc. 6.31. οἱ δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θάτερα ἦκεν ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιόχρεων καὶ ἄπυστον διάνοιαν

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where the presence of the resultant, the will-impelled sweep of the action to a conclusion, may be distinctly felt and, in so far as this is true, prominence is given to the subject's control of the situation. If this appears in general that the function of ἀνά and of κατά as well) is the same whether the noun which affects its quality and is affected by it is detached or involved in the verb, and in the exercise of this function is found one of the many illustrations of the subtle power of the Greek mind to give outward form to the inner connection between related ideas. From this point of view it would seem that the correspondence between ἀνά or κατά as prefix and as preposition may be likened to the correspondence found, for example, in

such sentences as Ar. Eq. 572. ἐπ' ἠρώτουν μὴ πεπωκέναι, where the expressed negative is the reflection of the omitted

The treatment of the fourth division of the subject — the connection in which the genitive stands to the κατά-parathetic compounds — has not reached a stage that permits it to be submitted in the present form of this paper. It is therefore withheld to be presented in the rewritten form. It may be briefly stated that the usual belief is that the case in the relation mentioned is under all circumstances, whether the directive word be prefixed to the verb alone or repeated with the noun, and whatever be the direction of the verb's action with reference to the noun, is a pure genitive and that its function is to limit the [illegible]

notion of the verb substantive element
and the prefix.